NEW YORK, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1844.

public; and the wisdom of the former is very lairly proportioned to the probity and moderation of the latter. It should, however, be borne in mind, that this appeal to public opinion is not only a circumstance in the case, but the main object of the whole proceeding. Mr. Tyler and his profligate Cabinet care very little whether they succeed in the annexation of Texas by the aid of public opinion, but they hope to bend public opinion to their interests by the project for the annexation of Texas. Viewed in its true light, this act of the Republican Richelieus is the sublimest point of corruption.—We have had many monsters in our days—monster concerts, monster meetings, the monster mortar—and this is the monster bribe—a bribe offered in one huge lump to 43,000,000 or 44,000,000 or people—slavery and lands for the South, trade and a market for the North—aggrandizement for the whole Union. "Vote for President Tyler, and all this is years; or, if you accept so mighty a gift now, common gratitude and duty must bind you to the support of the man who has conquered for you by a lew strokes of the pen, not a state, but an empire." Such is, no doubt, the reasoning of the Cabinet of Washington; yet it will fail to persuade the Senate, or even the people of the United States, to Sint onlound the desperation of weakness with the enlarly argy of true power, or the violent expedients of a loan action with the calm and firm resolution of a patriotic government. It may be said that we are unjest to the great mass of the American people, if we impute to them the guilt of measures which they do not approve, and of a treaty they will not ratify. The weight of political authority in the Union is altogether opposed to annexation.—General Jackson and Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren, have recorded their opinions against it; the Legislatures of Kentucky, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maine, have rejected resolutions in favor of it; and all parties admit that the Senate will refuse to ratify this compact. Nevertheless, in spite of t

admit that the Senate will refuse to ratify this compact. Nevertheless, in spite of these circumstances, we rise from the perusal even of the adverse opinions of the principal American statesmen with a very low estimate of their political integrity. The annexation of Texas is the project of one of the candidates for the Presidency—the other candidates oppose the measure, which, if carried, must be fatal to their own pretensions. In either party it is the meanest personal motive which is uppermost, not the true and lolity principle of political duty and prudence. To this remark Mr. Clay is indeed less obnoxious than Mr. Van Buren: in objects to the enlargement of the territory of the Union; and he deprecates the effects of such an enlargement on the internalparties now existing in the States; but his main argument, and Mr. Van Buren puts forward no other, is the inexpediency of consummating this act of spoliation at the present time, before the independence of Texas has been acknowledged by Mexico, since the inevitable and immediate consequence of such an act must be war between Mexico and the United States. It is hardly possible to put so important a question on so low a ground; or to attempt to conceal an act of rapine behind se wretched a subterfuge. The whole Texan insurrection is acknowledged in these very papers to be of American origin—the contest has been carried on by American citizens. It is what they call on the other side of the Atlantic a private war, though in the rest of the world private war, though in the rest of the world private war more commonly designated as pratical expeditions. This private war became a war of independence, and the new State was recognized by certain foreign powers; but as far as Mexico is concerned, it is still a rebellion, and a rebellion she means, it she can, to suppress. The American statesing who oppose the immediate annexation say—"You are too hasty; this private war is deing your business, if you let it alone; we have only to wait till Texas is independent of Mexic when those very chattels are struggling to throw themselves out of his possession into our hands." By similar reasoning, not ill adapted to the circumstances of the parties, Mr. Washington Jones may complain if Mr. Jefferson Smith takes the slave Pompey from his plantation; but if Pompey escapes, with a little kind assistance, and having recovered his freedom, constitutes himself the slave of Mr. Jefferson Smith, then Mr. Washington Jones has no redress. We on our side, are very willing to recognize Pompey as a free man, but we cannot so easily recognize the right of Pompey to transfer himself from one master to another, or of the master to hold the slave so transferred. The Message of the President results of t

so transferred. The Message of the President requires no elucidation from us, and its length prevents us from examining the countless mis-statements of fact and perversions of reasoning which it contains. The threadbare and abandoned pretext that the United States have a right to reclaim Texas as a portion of the territory ceded by France in 1803 is seriously revived, although the treaty of 1819 between the American and Spanish Governments utterly extinguished that claim, by making the river Sabine the limit of the two States, instead of the Rio del Norte. The advantages of the Texan territory are described with the usual verbosity of American messages, asi the value of the thing taken were the best apology for taking it. "The interests of the Union" are the supreme law of that great people; and as they demand that there should be no contests and no smuggling on the frontiers of the States, those frontiers will eventually be stretched, we presume, from the Pole to Panama; in fact, they can admit of no frontiers at all. At present they must be extended to include Texas, because (the reason is singular) "the United States are already almost surrounded by the possessions of European Powers, and Texas would complete the circle." We were not aware that any European Power except England had any possessions con-(the reason is singular) "the United States are already almost surrounded by the possessions of European Powers, and Texas would complete the circle." We were not aware that any European Power except England had any possessions contiguous to the territory of the Union, and those of England are exclusively on the northern frontier and the eastern coast; but if it were so, every State which has land frontiers at all must be surrounded by the possessions of other powers, and Mr. Tyler forgets that when he has carried his frontier to the utmost confines of the Texan republic, he will still be "surrounded," not, indeed, by European powers, but by the very State to which Texas herself belonged; and that all the evils of contact, for which he seems to entertain so lively an abnorrence, will prevail with undiminished, or rather with increased force, for Texas is likely to be a better neighbor to the Union than Mexico, from the greater similarity of her institutions. Mr. Tyler's Message, however, is not only a communication to the Legislature of the United States; it is also a manifesto to foreign powers; and, as such, it contains an allusion to this country which calls for the strongest animadversion. We presume that Great Britain has as much right to profier her counsels in opposition of slavery, as the United States have to uphold that institution. Both countries are in the position of third parties, not of principals, to the matter in dispute between Mexico and Texas; although there is this difference between them—that in recommending the abolition of slavery in Texas Great Britain advocates no more than a recurrence to that state of freedom which prevailed throughout the Mexican provinces before the Texan declaration of independence, whilst, in his eagerness to uphold slavery, Mr. Tyler contemplates nothing short of a direct and enormous aggrandisement of the United States. On this point British policy has been at once so cautious and so open, that T. Tyler's Message conveys a most unwarrantable aspersion on her Ma

use any undue authority over foreign states in her opposition to slavery, and that, with reference to the slave-holding States of the Union, she has ever treated them with the same respect and forbearance as the other members of the federal community. The answer—the public efficial answer—of the President to this most temperate assurance is an assumption that the designs of England are such as to justify him in his work of plunder, and the extraordinary injustice of this measure is, if possible, surpassed by the matchless impudence of the arguments used in defence of it—Times.

The arrival of the Acadia steamer has put the public in possession of the intelligence, so little doubted by any one who has known the grasping conduct of the American Republic in all its transactions, the signing of a treaty for the annexation of Texas by the Government of the United States. It is, however, said that this is merely an experiment, that the measure has still to make its way through the Senate, and that there is every probability of its not being able to make its way through. This we altogether doubt. The virtue of the Senate is on a par with the virtue of the populace,

Hettish Opinious on Texas Americation.

Whatever character its training transported to the properties of the states, it must be confessed that American diplomacy is not conducted by called the americans of the United States, it must be confessed that American diplomacy is not conducted by called the most graphing and unscruptions attentions. In the most graphing and unscruptions attentions of the form of the form of the form of the proportion of the form of the proportion of the proportion of the proportion of the form of the proportion of the proportion of the form of the proportion of the form of the proportion of the form of the proportion of the proportion of the proportion of the form of the proportion o

It is sufficiently striking to see the name of Upshur so busy in those negotiations, and to remember the sweeping have of the American Cabinet by the bursting of the gun on board the steamer while they were in the midst of this business. The catastrophe was frightful and unexampled, but it was not the less expressive. As an illustration of the work of that infernal avarice which belongs to all trade in man we give a paragraph from the Power.

work of that infernal avarice which celongs to an trade in man we give a paragraph from the Portsmouth paper:—

"The Rapid has been on the coast two years, during which time she has captured seven slave vessels, containing 1,288 slaves. The letter before mehtioned, speaking of one of the slave vessels captured, states that her deck was only four feet from deck to beam, where the slaves were literally stowed in bulk, men, women, and children ail huddled together; that the effluvia ascending up the hatchway was not approachable from the extreme filth, heat, moisture, and stench from the slave deck, where several poor creatures were found dead, trodden under fee, by the fiving; that no imagination can paint the sufferings that these poor miserable Africans undergo; and that in general all the vessels captured partock more or less of the deplorable condition of this one that he particularised; that immorality, disease, and death were prevalent in all of them. The Rapid was preparing for another cruise, and we understand is such a good sailer that no vessel escapes her."—

Britannia.

Turner, Judge Many, D. C. Hibbitt, James Debow, John Huffman and James P. Miller. We hope the gentlemen will excuse us for mentioning their names; we do it that those who see them at a distance may get the factual that the cocurred from them who saw the transaction. There was an or cart, loaded with tar, that had been most of the day on the public square, driving past the door of the tavern, when Mr. Goodall called out "wo"to the steers, and stopped them; the owner, who was walking ahead of the steers, not perceiving that his cart had stopped, walked on, which created some marriment among the company, which, when he did discover, and turned back for the purpose of starting them again, Mr. Lewis invited him to come in and drink something; whereupon Goodall said to him if he did go in, he would drive off his steers and cart. Lewis then told him, if he did he would shoot him. Goodall, not seeming to hear or pay attention to him, stepped off the pavement, picked up a small chip or stone, and cast it towards the oxen. Lewis then atepped from the door steps towards him. When Goodall turned round and saw Lewis near him, he said to Lewis, "Pete, what ails you," walked up to him, put his hand on his shoulder, and perceiving that he had something in his hand behind him, he saked him what it was, and, at the same time, endeavored to look round him to see what was in his hand. At that instant Lewis brought his hand hastily round, and struck the muzzle of the pistol sogainst his left breast, and at the same moment the pistol went off, and he fell and expired almost instantly; in the confusion of the moment Lewis made his escape and has not yet been taken. These are the facts as we have heard them detailed and we have no right to question the truth of them. It is proper to add, that he was taken to the house of Col. Guild, where every attention and necessary preparation was made for his burial, &c. Since this, we leel ourselves at liberty, although we do it with much pain and reluctance, is state that it was one of the frien

MELANCHOLY .- We clip the following from the

THE MURDER IN HAVANA. We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from Havana, dated June 12th, 1842,—"My friend, General Campbell, has just informed me that he has this moment received from the Captain General he verdict of the Court Martial on the trial of the corporal who shot the American sailor, Murphy. He is condemned to two years imprisonment at hard labor, and then to be degraded to the ranks. The Captain General has approved the sentence. The former verdict, which was for four months imprisonment, he disapproved and sent back for reconsideration." The authorities of Cuba deserve much commendation for their prompt and efficient action in the premises.—Charleston Courier, June 28.

FIRE AT BALTIMORE.—The ship-yard of Messrs. Flanigan & Trimble, at Baltimore, was destroyed by fire on Saturday. The buildings in the yard were destroyed, occasioning a loss of \$4000, on which there is an insurance of \$1000. While the fire was raging, two schooners, which had been drawn upon the railway for repair, were launched by the firemen with most scientific skill, in order to keep them from burning.

ting extensive depredations on the property of its denizens. The Rev. Mr. Taylor's church, as you and Clawson.

invariably exclaims "Mine Got, vot vill pecone of our." Bunching is in votes, though not preceding on the same principle as descanted upon by the bine, particularly "the promoty" are secreted with the utmost circumspection, and any cursory observer can easily see that the perity girls are visited to thail trong your city, as at direct the perity girls are visited to thail trong your city, as at direct times several men have been seen to lead in small boats on the Jersey shore, about mindight. The same times several men have been seen to lead in small boats on the Jersey shore, about mindight. The same times are visited to thail trong your will be found the present could be present coulding to the course of the present condition of the courty shape the wished for by the Beingeners. There are numerous other buildings in the course of crection, obtained by the being men. The present coulding the present coulding the present coulding the present coulding the present condition of the courty shape the present condition of the courty shape that the entire West is in danger of being admired the present condition of the courty shape that the entire West is in danger of being admired the present condition of the courty shape that the entire West is in danger of being admired the present condition of the courty shape that the entire West is in danger of being admired the present condition of the courty shape that the entire West is in danger of being admired the present condition of the courty shape that the entire West is in danger of being admired the present condition of the courty shape that the entire West is in danger of being admired to the present condition of the courty shape that the entire west is in danger of being admired to the present condition of the courty shape that the court is the present condition of the courty shape that the court of the present condition of the court of the present condition of the court of the pres

days.
Missouri river is said to be rushing across the lov

[From the Lafayette Free Press, June 20.]

The past week has been one of disaster. The rain has descended in torrents much of the time—and the streams have been swollen to an almost unprecedented height.—The whole country—or rather the river and creek bottoms, together with the level prairies, have been submerged—and it is impossible to form any thing like a correct idea of the extent of the damage sustained. Fences have been swept away—entire fields of grain have been destroyed—families have been diven from their dwellings, and forced to take refuge in boats or "fee to hills" for salety. The State, as well as individuals, have suffered comsiderably. On Friday morning the embankment at the Feeder Lock at Wildcat, commenced giving way; and in a short time some two thousand cubic feet of embankment were swept away, carrying with it the guard lock, and thus giving the creek full sweep. The torrent of water which the removal of the guard lock let into the canal, occasioned two other breaks—one about half a mile below the first, and the other a short distance above town. Some three or four weeks will probably be required to repair the breeches and make all things right—and the expense of repairing, we understand, will probably be sween to the usuand dollars. Wildcat is said to have been higher than it was ever known before. The Wea was also a "mighty river." The mills, bridges, &c., suffered severely. The Canal Feeder embankment is mostly swept away, and a large amount of other damage done to the Canal below.

The Wabash has been all over the bottom lands—and we tremble for the fate of the low lands bordering on the river below us. We have just conversed with Mr Carter, the Sub Commissioner, who informs us that the embankments are carried away at the crossings of nearly every stream—and that the damage done was immense. The packet boat Kentucky, which left here on Saturdsy morning, was carried out of the canal at one of these breaks, english the sever of course, of Fort Wayne; and an Irishman, whose name is not know

an Irishman, whose name is not known.

BIGARY—INFAMOUS OUTRAGE.—Cyrus B. Ackley, about 30 years of age, called upon one of our clergymen several days since, in company with a young woman and several witnesses, to be married. Having, to the satisfaction of the clergyman, answered all the questions required by law, he was married to the young woman who accempanied him—an amiable girl, who had been living in one of our most respectable families. In three or four days, intelligence reached the city that Ackley had a wife and two children in Canandaigua. It is supposed that this is not his first crime. There is reason to believe that he has twice before played the same game of deception, and it is hoped that he will be brought to speedy justice. He is 30 years of age, slender, straight built, night eyes, heavy dark eyebrows, brown hair, and a house painter by trade.—Rochester Dem.

A Dugi.—The N. O. Crescent City of the 20th, says: "A hostile meeting took place yesterday between Bailey Peyton, U. S. District Attornsy, and Col. Hunt, an emineat member of the New Orleans Bar, on Metaire course, in consequence of a disagreement growing out of the late Treasury note prosecutions. These gentlemen exchanged harmless shots, when the affair was amicably adjusted."

ACCIDENT.—The Yazoo Belle, in descending the river, ran into the Queen of the West at 2 o'clock on the 26th of June, near Ghent, Ky., and was so much injured that she aunk immediately. She was under water up to the cable. No lives lost.—Cincinnati Gasette.

For prosecution, District-Attorney Clark, James crilegious wretches, who have stolen from it the carpets and everything of value they could possibly get their vidianous hands upon. Private dwellings also share the same late, unless their occupants are well provided with firearms and other means to give the daring burglars a just retribution. Every philegmatic Dutchman, as he thinks of the god so laboriously amassed by the sale of his cabbages, invariably exclaims. "Mine Got, vot vill pecome of us!" Bunding is in vogue, though not precisely on the same principle as descanted upon by the erudite Diedrich Knickerbocker. All the valuables, particularly "the spoons," are secreted with the utmost circumspection, and any cursory observer can easily see that the pretty girls are not quite so lavish in the exhibition of their jewels. The depredators who have created such a sur here are supposed to hail from your city, as at different times several men have been seen to land in small boats on the Jersey shore, about midnight. They are described as looking inexpressibly lerocious, and armed with murderous bludgeons. Gotham's authorities should keep a vigilant eye upon them.

Architecture shines! The new Court House is rapidly going up, and when completed, will be an edifice of surprising beauty. It has long been wished for by the Bergeners. There are numerous other buildings in the course of erection, owned mostly by wealthy individuals from Gotham. We begin to feel immensely clated at the thought of having many more such magnificent houses as the one in the vicinity of the Five Corners. The weather continues amazingly warm.

J. A. S.

Terrible Flood at the West—Great Destruction when described on moonly is may the court of the bard when the definition of the press. There are numerous of the vicinity of the five corners. The weather of the press. There are numerous of the vicinity of the five corners. The weather of the pres

The Court said, that an Almande was considered teatmony under the Common Law and admitted it.

ABRAHAM Houseman, brother of accused, called and
somy lather.

Q.—What was the general custom of your father's fami-

If relative to keeping their money?

A—I was in the habit of keeping his money at my father's house before I got a family around it; I know that George was in the habit of keeping his money at my father's; I borrowed \$500 ch in at one time, and \$400 at another, which he got from my father's; the accused was present at the time he went up stairs and got the \$500 he lent me; the deceased and accused were always very friendly; the accusedwas always very friendly; the accusedwas always very friendly; the accusedwas always very friendly; the accused was always very friendly; the accused was guity, I heard the day of the funeral; she knew of the rumor after I came home the same day; the plates in the cupboard were blackened; the looking glass was much blacked.

Cross-examined by prosecution.—The next night after the fire I ascertained that the \$1000 had been left with my mother; I said, while on board of the boat on the morning after the fire, that if George's money was in his house itwas gone; I said I was fearful it was gone; I thought a ribbery must have been committed, and supposed, possibly, that the \$1000 might be there; I first saw my brother George, to speak to him, when I got home; I saw him first, coming in at the wharf in New York, on Tuesday, in his own vessel, while I was going out in my vessel, but did not speak to him.

By defence—I was absent at Virginia when the \$1000 was left at my father's; I did not agk on Monday night when the fire was, and therefore I thought that he might have left it in his own house, as I knew he generally had \$1500 or \$1600; George was expected home before Christmas. (Witness here presented a bill that he had against his father in September, 1841, for \$16 40). When I presented this bill to him for payment, the accused went up stairs and got the money, and gave it to me; she also got money once afterwards to pay me for a hat that I had bought for him.

Exocute—E cashr called and sworn**—I took an opportunity on Saturday afternoon to visit the houses of George inou

CLOSING OF THE TESTIMONY.

RECEIVED BY SPECIAL EXPRESS.

Trial of Polly Bodine, for the Murder of her Sister-in-law, Emeline Houseman.

Monday—Seventh Day.

Before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Richmond Court House, Staten Island, consisting of the Hon. Amass J. Parker, Circuit Judge; Hen. Albert Ward, First Judge of Richmond County, and has a word with the went away; he is a fattle time the view from this window taken by and Associate-Judges Cortelyou, Littell, Crocheron and Clawson.

For prosecution, District-Attorney Clark, James R. Whiting, Esq., and Commissioner Pheleps.

R. Whiting, Esq., and Commissioner Pheleps.

For detence, David Graham, Roderick N. Monerass of the court assented.

Cost a little longer, and had I seen the curl of the lip of Waite Impath have said he was the same man; the watch shown me had no chain stateed to it.

Q—Did Mr Waite recognize you when you speke to him here in prison?

Daracc, objected, and the Court considered the question as madmissible.

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Costa a little longer, and had I seen the came man; the watch that the stance as the watch that the time the view for deceased in color it is all of the window of the house of louseman; I could distinguish a person in the yard if I know a lot in Boston, have been absent a year and a half, I know a lot is all of the went away; he is a little window taken by resent at the time the view from this window taken by resent and the time the view from this window taken by resent and the time the view from this window taken by resent and the time the view from this window taken by resent and the time the view from this window taken by resent and the time the view from this window taken by resent and the time the view from this window taken by resent and

man, and his red linear whithers, I know not his hand writing the worker, was not present to day to be recognised as has been requested.

The prosecution made no regiy.

The prosecution made no regiy.

The prosecution made no regiver to the prosecution were bound in the control of the prosecution with the prosecution with the prosecution with the prosecution made no regiver to the court, and his not being here, they were responsible for all inferences to be drawn for his shone.

Taker Scharf Called and sworn—I are in the best because an that the prosecution with the defendance of the prosecution with the company of a woman on Christma day, and also stated the control of the prosecution withdraw the effect of the prosecution with the prosecutio

and one for \$200 at four months. No other explanation was given.

ABRAHAM P. HOUSEMAN, the father, recalled—I never lent George S. Waite any money, nor did I ever receive any promissory notes from him.

Cross examined by prosecution—The accused told me she had notes for the \$1,000 I had given her and said she would show them to me if I wished.

The prosecution admitted that the notes were in the handwriting of Mr. Waite, and the defence admitted that they were found in the store of Waite in a receipt book of the accused.

The defence here rested their case and the prosecution then commenced their's.

REBUTTING TESTIMONY.

The defence here rested their case and the prosecution then commenced their's.

RECUTING TESTIMON.

District Attorney Clark was called and sworn—I met Mr. Richardson at Port Richmond some two weeks since; he asked me if I desired his attendance; I told him that I did not, but I did not advise him to stay away from the court, nor have I ever advised any witness to stay away.

The defence stated that they had no desire to impute any conduct of the kind to the District Attorney.

John B. Simisor called—I am a pawhoroker in Chatham street; I know the accused; she has been in the habit of calling at our shop to pawn articles since 1831; she gave the name of Mrs. Macy; on the 4th of March, 1843, she pledged a pair of pants for 50 cents; she atterwards pawned eight tims and a brass kettle for \$3; on the 1st of April, 1843, she pawned a silver lever watch and several other things; afterwards, in 1843, a sheet, towel, and vest and several similar articles at the latter end of the same year; she usually gave her resinedce at Staten Island, but on pawning some of them she gave different places of residence in the city; the articles have since been redeemed by her son; our store was open on Christ mass morning about an hour; it is next door to the shop of Mitchell Hart; all these things were redeemed on the 1994 hof January last by Albert Bodine, except one ticket, which was redeemed on the 1st of March last.

[The object of this testimony was to show that accused had been in want of money, at times, during the last year.]

Cross-examined by defence.—It is nothing uncommon for persons to give a wrong name when they bring goods to pawn.

Sansa Ann Wampools called and sworn.—(This witness was called to show that accused had said she did not know where the \$1000 was when the house was burned.)—I came down on the boat on Tuesday after Christmas, and saw a lady in the boat crying, which was the accused; she said that she was to go over and take dinner with the deceased on the Sunday of the statement of last Sunday a week.

a day or two before the fire, it must have been in the house.

Cross-examined by defence—I never took any written statement about the accused to New York, Abraham P. Miller had such a statement; I went up with him to New York to sell it; we went to the New York Herald Office; he asked \$100 for it, I believe; they said it was late and we had better come in the morning; Miller sold it to Beach of the Sun for \$50; we went up by the way of Elizabethtown and arrived in New York at II o'clock: I received about \$20 of the money afterwards; Mr. Miller told me if I would go with him to sell it he would give me half the money; I was one of the investigating committee raised here to enquire into the matter.

Dr. Assaham Clark called and swern.—The morning after the fire I saw the old geatteenan, when he told me he did not know where the \$1000 was; Dr. Harrison was present.

Sent.

ABRAHAM WHITLEY called and sworn.—I never heard old Mr. Houseman say he did not know where the money

old Mr. Houseman say he did not know where the money was.

Lewis Bridgeman called and sworn.—I have examined the garret window of the howe of Mrs. Rorke, and think I could distinguish a person at the house of deceased with a white diress from one who had a black one; I could tell a person if their gait was peculiar; I do not think I could tell a black person from a white one.

Q—Were you a member of the coroner's jury !

A.—I was.

Q—Was old Mrs. Houseman sworn before you!

The defence objected to the question, as the record of the examination before the coroner's inquest was the only legal evidence that could be offered, and from the fact that the coroner had neglected to comply with the statote by not filing the testimony taken before him in the effice of the clerk of the court within the time prescribed by law, no patrol testimony could be introduced to show what transpired before that jury, neither could they introduce the record, for the reason first named.

Wirskss.—The most friendly feelings existed between the accused and deceased; the child was just beginning to put it out; I had beginn was not moved; the child was push to get in the chast where it we George's money if on Monday atter she I do not know that I owwhere the money I very well, others I were known her to quarter with any house beginning it is not child the country of the country, and her skell being freatured, she was taken to the Country of the country, and her skell being rectured, she was taken to the Country of the country, and her skell being rectured t

Before Chief Justice Jones, and Judges Vanderpoel and Oakley.

JULY 1.—The July Term of this Court opened on this day. Motions were argued before a full bench.

Decisions.—Winthrep and wife, vs. Justice D. Miller.—
This was an action on a judgment. Some ten years ago the corporation, in the usual form, opened certain lets extending from 6th street to Avenue "C" and Mangin street. The case was tried in the Courts before, the chief point in molyed being the question whether or no a sale had been effected in the ordinary form of law, vesting authority in the Corporation. It appeared on the trial below that we have a subject of the sale; nor the name of the purchaser. Dow D. Williamson, Clerk to the Corporation, who made the nommal purchase at the request and for the corporation at the time of the sale, testified on the trial that he never intended to buy the property and never intended to pay. The Court on this state of facts gave judgment for plaintiffs. The cause was argued by Judge Talimadge and J. G Ferguson for plaintiffs, and P. A. Cowdry and Woodhow for defendant. The decision of the Court below was affirmed on the ground that the Corporation were not entitled to take the property, consisting of two loss in the above locality.

David Heaton et al., vs. Elea. C. Halsey et al.—Judgment for plaintiff on the ground of the frivolousness of the demutrer.

James McCall vs. Lucine Redington.—Cause on motion

Marine Court.

Before Judge Smith.

July 1.—William S. Deverna vs. Godfrey A. Jessel and Rodney H. Amsden.—An action to recover \$87, alleged to have been paid by the plaintiff for detendant's use and account to the "New York Gas Company" and "Creton Water Company," for the use of the saloon at Chatham Theatre. The defence put in was that the defendant rented the saloon in the ordinary manner, making special provision for the supply of gas or Creton water. Verdict for defendants.

Verdict for defendants.

Aukus.—Aliens ought to understand that it is a great error, very prevalent, that the naturalization of a father naturalizes all the minor children. This is not so. If property descends, in this country, to an alien, neither he or she can take it—not even an alien widow or child of a citizen. All must declare their intentions before they can hold real estate under any circumstances. Parents should see that their slien children have declared their intentions. They can do this at any age in which they can take an oath. Husbands should also see that their wives are naturalized, or declared their intentions at least. The Marine Court of the city of New York is open daily for the purpose of naturalizing, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 4 P. M. and all other courts of record, when open, can perform the same duties.

July 1.—His Honor Judge Rent, and associates on the Bench, Aldermen Seaman and Devoe, openied the July Term of this Court in form, when no cases being ready, the Court adjourned over to this morning.

His Honor hereupon opened the July Term of this Jourt. No causes being ready, the Court adjourned over o this morning. See calendar.

Court of Common Pleas.

Before Judge Ulshoeffer.

July 1.—James Tookill us Bernard Duffy and Catharine Duffy.—This was an action of trespass for assault and battery, committed in November last, in Washington street. A difficulty arose in this vicinity on the night of the 17th November, which arrested the attention of plaintiff, his wife and other parties. The cries of a female, who was charged with robbing, were heard. On arriving at the scene of the row, the alleged assault was committed. Adjourned over to this day.

Rion es. Bonnard.—An action of account.—Verdict for plaintiff.

JULY 2.—COMMON PLEAR.—NOS. 36, 47, 82, 2, 32, 50, 82, 11, 10, 20, 22, 39, 40, 60, 63, 75

CINCUIT COUNT.—NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 18, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 19, 20.